The book gives practical suggestions for the improvement of sleep, deals with the effects on sleep of various factors, such as evening exercise, night snacks, sleeping powders, beds and mattresses, light and noise, posture, diet, and worry. Throughout, emphasis is given to the relation of good physical condition and proper health habits to sleep. At the end of the book is given a list of 51 questions on physical and mental health habits and conditions. Perhaps insomniacs will discover the clue or even the underlying cause for their complaint in their answer to these questions.

One of the major criticisms of the book will probably be the fact that it presents many conflicting opinions, without giving, in some cases, correct conclusions, thus leaving the reader to draw his own. The author justifies this by the fact that there is disagreement on many phases of sleep, even among medical authorities. The book is interestingly written.

IRA V. HISCOCK

Bergey's Manual of Determinative Bacteriology—*By David H. Bergey, Robert S. Breed, and E. G. D. Murray (5th ed., advance reprint). Baltimore, Md.: Williams & Wilkins,* 1938. 77 pp. Price, $1.00.

The preprint includes the Table of Contents for the book, 68 pages of general discussion, a Key to the orders of the class Schizomycetes and a Key to the families of the order Eubacteriales.

A Historical Survey of Classifications, omitted from the 4th edition, has been rewritten with emphasis on outlines proposed since 1923. It forms a valuable reference background.

The section on How Bacteria are Named and Identified is carried over from the previous edition.

The Rules of Nomenclature have been considerably revised in accordance with the revision of the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature (Amsterdam Congress, 1935) which are quoted in so far as they apply to bacteriological nomenclature.

Comment upon changes in the systematic position of various organisms is difficult until the complete text of the book becomes available. At a glance the reviewer sympathizes with the transference of Klebsiella to a position close to Aerobacter in the tribe Eschericheae but awaits with interest the reasons for placing Serratia in the family Enterobacteriaceae and the exclusion of Alcaligenes from this family. The family Mycobacteriaceae has probably been deprived justly of 6 genera which have been placed in other families. The change in the generic name of the glanders bacillus from Pfeifferella to Actinobacillus to Malleomyces is probably justified on the basis of priority; the last is a good descriptive name and we hope it has returned to stay but the reasons for its inclusion in the tribe Pasteurelleae are not fully apparent. Fortunately only the generic and specific names of organisms are commonly used; consequently they may be transferred from one tribe, family, or order, to others without disturbing the nomenclature. The names of genera and species become embedded in the literature. It is cause for gratification that only eight new generic names are introduced in the 5th edition of *Bergey's Manual.* Until more is known about the definition of a bacterial genus it is well to be conservative. As is recognized in the pages of general discussion of the reprint, the question of genera among the bacteria is at present largely a matter of convenience. In the past it was a matter of convenience (now outgrown) that all rod-shaped bacteria were called Bacillus. Largely because so many bacteriologists were working with the Gram-negative bacilli, it became convenient to divide these into a number of genera. It may be that

this division has gone far enough or even too far in some instances; *e.g.*, it may be that Escherichia, Aerobacter, and Klebsiella will be found to form one natural genus and that Eberthella and Salmonella may form another. If generic distinctions of similar magnitude were applied to the many species of sporulating aerobes (Bacillus), sporulating anaerobes (Clostridium) and streptococci (Streptococcus) each of these genera might be subdivided into many genera. The responsibility for naming bacterial species is not quite so great, for, although knowledge of the organisms may be far from complete, the determination of stable differences under identical conditions provides a fair basis for specific differentiation.

The continued issuance of editions of *Bergey's Manual* is a sustained effort to evaluate and correlate the work of individual systematists and, under competent authorship, is of the utmost importance to bacteriology.

J. HOWARD BROWN

Safety Education Through Schools—*National Education Association, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.*, 1938. 60 pp. Price, $.25.

This is a " research bulletin " covering current school practices and teaching methods in elementary and high schools, and " necessary improvements in the teaching of safety."

Practically all forms of safety practice are represented in the list of 63 non-school organizations distributing free and inexpensive material—teaching guides, printed matter, plays, posters, films, slides, and film slides. Generous annotations seem to make clear what is available from each source. However, there is no evaluation of teaching values.

Under " Reviews of Safety Films and Slides," all necessary information is given as to 99 individual movies, 16 sound-slide films, and film strips. The brief synopsis for each film and slide-film includes an attempt at evaluation, and an indication of the advertising content, if any.

Of course much of the material described is usable with adult audiences.

EVART G. ROUTZAHN

Penny Marsh: Public Health Nurse—*By Dorothy Deming, R.N. New York: Dodd, Mead,* 1938. 266 pp. Price, $2.00.

This is one of a group of Course Books, presenting in entertaining story the " requirements, problems, pleasures, and future possibilities of selected fields of work " for young people. Penny Marsh does all of this and more. It is a well written, swiftly moving story of a young nurse who becomes a public health nurse.

The heroine becomes interested in doing visiting nursing in a small city, she takes a course in public health nursing, she becomes a county public health nurse on her own, with all the adventures a nurse might have. The climax is her experience in a flooded town on the Ohio—all of which is told with interest and authenticity. Nicely balancing the professional side is a love story, which reaches a satisfactory conclusion after some suspense.

Written for high school age and older girls, the book should be popular, and for a girl looking for advice on a career, this should help materially. In fact, many recruits might come to the ranks of public health nursing—there is such appeal in the story for the budding careerist. M. McC. HISCOCK

Textbook of Anatomy and Physiology — *By Diana Clifford Kimber, Carolyn E. Gray, and Caroline E. Stackpole. (10th ed.) New York: Macmillan,* 1938. 643 pp. Price, $3.00.

This excellent book was first copyrighted in 1893 and has now reached